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MAYOR HEWITT'S BLAST

A Message Pitching Into City Officials.

Hard Raps for Police and Civil Justices.

Too Much Politics on the Bench in Petty Courts-Great Evil Caused by the Liquor Traffic and Necessity of Prosecuting Excise Cases-The Salaries of the Police Held to Be High Enough-The Dendlock Over Johnny O'Brien a Public Scandal-Sunday Beer-Selling Favored.

Mayor Hewitt issued the second instalment of his messages to the Board of Aldermen for

Part. I. related to the finances of the city, and was published two weeks ago. Part II., which was let loose to-day, is a rich and racy document.

Mayor Hewitt goes into details about the nunicipal government and criticises the management of many of the departments. There is no doubt that his second message

There is no doubt that his second message will create much comment among citizens, office-holders and politicians.

If published in full, the document would becupy six columns of The Evenino World. Its chief points, criticisms and recommen-dations are herewith given in a condensed

rm. Mayor Hewitt begins with an account of the city government before the Legislature began meddling. He says:

Degan meading. The says:

In those days the best citizens took part in the municipal government, and practically New York enjoyed the blessings of home rule. Of the result of legislative meddling, he

The outcome is a form of government in which the Mayor is merely the overseer of the city government, with powers of appointment in certain cases, but not of final removal.

He says that public opinion is evidently against the present form of government, but he thinks, after a careful study of the system, that it is well adapted to the work of local government.

He admits that some changes are necessary and says they should not originate in the Legislature, and he hopes that that body will refrain from the vicious practice of imposing legislation upon the city which it neither seeks nor approves.

of his intention to keep abreast of the current ar-rests for violations of the Excise law, and if possi-ble to dispose of the accumulated cases. Impor-tant as the latter result may be, I regard it as of but little consequence compared with the necessity for promptly trying those who may be arrested Irom day to day for violation of the Excise laws.

rom day to day for violation of the Excise laws.

I know there is, in some quarters, a disposition of belittle the excise cases and to regard them as of eas consequence than cases of felony affecting life that property. But this is an error. A visit to the frest charitable institutions maintained by the city, somaining a population of over 14.000 persons, will convince the most sceptical observer that the chief cause of crime, sickness and poverty, which lift these institutions with their tenants, is to be outdoor in excessive indulgence in intoxicating lauors.

liquors.

The first duty, therefore, of the prosecuting officer is to see to the prompt and just punishment of those who violate the excise laws. When this is done the plea of the police that it is idle to make arrests which are never followed by punishment will lose its force, and the officers can be held to a strict accountability for the enforcement of the law.

With this achievement, the greatest impediment in the way of good government in this city will

the way of good government in this city will ave been removed, and I think it can be accom-lished without any amendment whatever to the tisting laws for the government of this city.

The Mayor then attacks the district courts d lampoons the civil justices. He asserts that the justices are lax in con-dering cases in violation of city ordinances and that the police are remiss in reporting

Partiality is charged in making complaints,

as is shown by the fact that in 1887 38,000 complaints were filled against only 8,000 per-This discrimination, he adds, necessarily

This discrimination, he adds, necessarily, gives rise to very unfavorable opinions as to the means employed to propitiate the police.

Many of the civil justices, His Honor intimates, seem to have regarded it as their duty to protect the citizens against the complaints of the police.

A rule of law has been adopted which makes it almost impossible to prove the offense.

The Mayor thinks that the new civil

justice may remedy the evil complained of.

Mayor Hewitt, in referring to the police iustices, says:

Repeated instances have occurred since I have been is office in which the sympathy of the Police Justice seems to have been with the offender, and recently in two cases the complaints were dishiesed, attrough the evidence of the police officer was sufficient to show facts of the most revolting

was sufficient to show facts of the most revolting character.
I have no language in which to express the feeling of indignation which the dismissal of these cases has excited in my mind. I do not know that the justices in these cases exceeded the discretion which is allowed to them by law; but I do know, as the result of their decision, that two of the vileat dens that have ever infested a civilized community were allowed to continue in existence, and I have been forced to resort to other means for their suppression.

It have been forced to resort to the appointment of a suppression, the remedy is to be found in the appointment of the remedy is to be found in the appointment of the remed toltne law, of const terable repute The remedy is to be found in the appointment of pastices trained to the law, of const erable repute in the profession, and divorced as far as possible from the contact with party politics. I do not assert too much when I declare that the position of a police justice is more important to the community than that of a Judge of the Court of Ap-

House than that of a sange power of pardon, and peaks.

He has in minor cases the power of pardon, and often after judgment revokes the sentence and releases the oftender. The exercise of this power in order to oblige political friends gives to the Justice an influence which is as dangerous as it is indeficiantly.

I recommend therefore that the aulection of ,o-

I recommend therefore that the selection of ,olice justices be hereafter limited to members of
the flar of at least ten years' standing in the profermion, and that before being allowed to take the
fasth of office, a majority of the Justices of the

Supreme Court of this district shall certify that the appointes is a good lawver in good standing and is competent to perform the duties of the office.

The divorce between party politics and the bench should be made so complete that when a man becomes a judge he should cease to be a politician.

In speaking about the police force he

Its members have a life position. Their pay is greater than that which can be carned by a first-class mechanic. They have medical attendance free, and on arriving at sixty years of age, or in case of disability earlier, they may be retired upon half pay for life.

The sergeants receive \$1,600 a year, which is a larger sum than is usually carned by foremen in first-class manufactories. They also have free medical attendance and a pension on retirement. These officers have recently applied for an increase of pay, which has been refused by the Hoard of Estimate and Apportionment, on the ground that they stready receive an adequate compensation. The increase of pay demanded would have increased the burden upon the taxpayers about \$50,000, for which I am not able to see any justification whatever. On the contrary, the pressure from the better class of mechanics to enter upon the police is constant, and it is not to be wondered at, because they cannot hope in the line of their business to secure for themselves and their families a provision as ample as that which the law makes for the police force.

As to the Police Board, he says that it was organized as a non-partisan Board, but as a matter of fact, from its very constitution it is nothing more nor less than a partisan Board. He favors a single Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor and to hold office during his pleasure. He adds:

While I am quite clear that the public interests would be promoted by the change recommended, I do not expect that it will receive the support of either political party, for, so far as I have observed, neither of them is willing to part with the patronage to which it can lay claim under the present system.

The Civil-Service law, he thinks, has

The Civil-Service law, he thinks, has worked for the good of the force, whatever the commissioners may say, and he thus comments on the deadlock over the appointment of a successor to John J. O'Brien as Chief of the Bureau of Elections:

the Bureau of Elections:

Meanwhile the holder of this important position nas been the subject of investigation by his own party for his conduct in the last election, and he has been condemned for having resorted to very objectionable practices. So that we are presented with the spectacle of an officer charged with the duty of supervising the elections who has been guilty of conducting an election in a manner so reprehensible as to call down upon him the condemnation of his own political associates.

How long the self-respect of the Police Board will allow this scandal to continue I cannot predict, but it is a sufficient reason why there should be a change in the constitution of the commission which allows to exist.

Taking up the Excise Board he declared.

Taking up the Excise Board, he declares that as society is now constituted prohibition may be considered a failure, and we are therefore driven to the regulation of the traffic. He continues:

feen, that it is well adapted to the work of local government.

He admits that some changes are necessary and says they should not originate in the Legislature, and he hopes that that body will refrain from the vicious practice of imposing legislation upon the city which it neither seeks nor approves.

Mayor Hewitt then severely criticises the police of imposing that when he assumed office the police did not notice many breaches of the Criminal Uode on the one side and violations of the city ordinances on the other. He remarks:

The Excise laws were openly violated, not only on Sunday out on the other Aley of the week. Distributed places of resort, commonly called the police of the city, without attempt at concealment.

After repeated complaints to the police, I discovered that the justification and excuse for the failure to abate this seandal was to be found in the fact that the proprietors when arrested were rarely or bever brought to trial.

The practice since 188 has been for them to demand a jury trial and to give ball, which had the effect to transfer helf cases to the Court of General Sessions. In this way more than 5,000 cases that the proprietors when arrested were rarely or baver brought to trial.

The practice since 188 has been for them to demand a jury trial and to give ball, which had the effect to transfer helf cases to the Court of General Sessions. In this way more than 5,000 cases that there will no longer be any excuse for an additional Judge and Assistant District-Attorney, the criminal machinery has been so enlarged that there will no longer be any excuse for an additional Judge and Assistant District-Attorney, the criminal machinery has been so enlarged that there will no longer be any excuse for an additional Judge and Laws the proposed of the cases when presented to the p

The management of the Department of Public Works is praised. He says:

Tublic works is praised. He says:

The contract system, notwithstanding the protests of political organizations, is being substituted as rapidly as possible for the day labor procurable by the issue of tickets for services on election day. This change is indispensable, in order to secure a fair day's labor for a fair day's wage, and to get rid of the demoralizing spectacle, familiar to our citizens, of ganga of men engaged in showing 'how not to do it."

net to doit."

The Mayor is opposed to making the Park Department single-headed, but admits that the Fire and Dock departments might advantageously be administered by one commissioner, The Dock Department he also thinks ought to be under one head. The present constitution of the Health Board satisfies him.

The Mayor goes for the trucks and carts that encumber the streets at night. He

that encumber the streets at night. He thinks that those owned by non-residents, who stable their horses in Brooklyn and Jersey, should be removed as incumbrances. He thinks it would be dangerous to make any radical changes in the Board of Educa-tion. Of the introduction of industrial train-ing into the public schools he says:

ing into the public schools he says:

For many years it has been apparent that the avenues for instruction in the use of tools were being steadily closed up to the rising generation in this bity. The result has been the growth of what are known as 'gangs' os boys and young men, who have respect neither for law or virtue. They constitute one of the crying evils of the times, and the police are using the most stringent measures to secure their suppression. But they ought never to have existed and never would exist if these boys could find an outlet for their energies in mechanical employments. Hence, self-preservation requires that a different kind of education should be supplied in addition to that which has heretofore been given in the public schools. No boy should be allowed to grow up without some knowledge of the use of tools which will enable him to engage in a practical employment where his him to engage in a practical employment where his hands as well as his head may be turned to practi-

hands as well as his head may be turned to practical account.

The Mayor favors the repeal of the Saturday Half-Holiday law.

Mayor Hewitt closes Part II. of his message with an opinion about the election.

If I am right in my conclusions as to the causes and remedies for the evils of the municipal government, it will be evident that many of the antidotes suggested in the past are in the nature of quack nostrums recommended by persons well meaning, doubtless, but ignorant alike of the facts and the proper treatment of the discusses in the body public.

He does not believe in suring elections.

proper treatment of the diseases in the body public.

He does not believe in spring elections, but suggests the election of State and municipal officers on alternate years. He continues:

In one respect, however, relief can be extended by the Legislature, and that is as to the expenses of election, which are now so onerous as to require intolerable assessments upon the candidates. To those who cannot afford them takes payments constinue as insuperable barrier to undedseed official

life.

He my opinion, the payment of assessments by caedidates snould by atsolutely prohibited, and all the legitimate expenses of the election, such as printing, should be borne by the State.

I am aware that any law on the subject of assessments may be svaded, but if they prohibited conscientious men will actropulously obey the spirit of the law, and the practical purchase and sale of public employment be greatly curtailed, if not altogether prevented.

His next message will be on city improved.

His next message will be on city improve ments, including pavements, street railways rapid transit and dock facilities.

BONIFACES SIT IN COUNCIL

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Many Well-Known Men in the Masoni Temple - President Garrison Presented with a Gold Badge-Vice-President Bagley Urges High License-Mr. Garrison' Very Pertinent Speech.

Organized at Saratoga in July last, the New York State Hotel Association celebrated the close of the first half-year of its existence at the Masonic Temple to-day.

In the commandery room there gathered as jolly and solid a lot of men as ione could wish to see.

Among the city bonifaces present were A. L. Ashman, of the Sinclair House; F. J. Allen, Astor House; H. H. Brockway, Ashland House; Jas. H. Breslin, Gilsey House; Frank Coleman, Everett House; Capt. Wm. M. Connor, St. James; James H. Corey, United States; W. D. Garrison, Grand Union; D. Hexter, Prescott House; F. T. Kieth, Astor House; L. R. Kerr, jr., Putnam House Murray & Nutter, The Sherwood; E. L. Merrifield. & Nutter, The Sherwood; E. L. Merrineld.
Continental; S. W. Parker, Parker House;
George T. Putney, Rossmore Hotel; W. S.
Ryder, St. Stephen; Charles Sprague, Grand
Central; I. Steinfeld, Hotel Vendome; H. C.
Shannon, The Laugham; C. E. Vernam,
Morton House; Charles N. Vilas, Fifth Avenue; P. T. Wall, Hoffman House, but representing the New American, of Richfield
Springs

senting the New American, of Richfield Springs.

The provincial members of the association present were Assemblyman J. H. Bagley, of the Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill; P. B. Brayton, Vanderbilt House, Syracuse; W. H. Burroughs, Dutcher House, Pawling; Charles T. Cunningham, Hotel Brighton, Coney Island; M. V. B. Clark, Sandy Hill; Alex. Cummings, Coxsackie; James M. Case, Columbian, Saratoga; Andrew Deefendorf, Schenectady; S. S. Danferth, Massena; George A. Farnham, American, Saratoga; George F. Garrison, Garrisons; W. B. Heustis, Saratoga; J. T. Hubbard, Prescott; E. Harrigan, Sandy Hill; C. W. Hall, Eagle Hotel, Philadelphia; Wm. G. Leland, Binghamton; L. R. Locke, Schroon Lake; J. E. Lasher, Rondout; C. V. Lansing, Utica; S. N. Newman, Hornellsville; J. M. Otter, Grand Union, Saratoga; E. P. Olmsted, Rochester; T. R. Proctor, Utica; Charles N. Peed, Brooklyn; C. Quackenbush, Stanwix Hall, Albany; W. A. Rosekranz, West Albany; E. O. Roessle, Delevan House, Albany; T. E. Roessle, Lake George; S. H. Remington, Geneva; H. J. Rockwell, Troy; George H. Rockwell, Luzerne; A. M. Sherman, Jamestown; H. C. Willard, Troy, and W. W. Worden, of Saratoga.

The object of the association is to promote an acquaintanceship between the hotel men of the State, for mutual protection from deadbeats and dishonest or inefficient employees, and particularly to prevent legislation injuriously affecting hotel interests.

Fifty-five new members were elected at today's meeting. Among them were the following, of this city: A. J. Dam, of the Union Square: W. G. Schenck, of Westminister; J. C. Matthews and Frank Pierson, Sturtevant; Foster Brothers, Aberdeen; L. Dinwiddie Smith, Grand; Hurbert Carpenter, St. Omer: Henry Wallace, Bowery Hotel; Henry Walter, Albemarle; James H. Rogers, Coleman House; Richard Mears, Hotel Royal: H. L. White, Victoria, and S. L. Hassey, Hotel Devonshire.

W. D. Garrison, of the Grand Union Hotel, the President of the association as the Legislature knew we had the pluck and would reson that the Legislature kne Springs.
The provincial members of the association

Among other things he said:

It was not until we formed this association that the Legislature knew we had the pluck and would resent the insuit of a kick. This is now changed, as we have in the city of New York a hotel association which is respected at home and abroad.

Now it is not the treading on the toes of an indi-Now it is not the treading on the toes of an individual, but on the toes of an entire association, and when we assert ourselves we make a good showing. We had no law to protect ourselves until this organization was formed. Now we have three very important pieces of legislation to protect our interests, and they have been of great benefit to all of

First Vice-President J. H. Bagley, ir., of the Prospect Park Hotel, Catakill, was in-troduced as a member of the Assembly from

Greene County.

He declared himself against all acts inimical to the interests of hotels such as the safe Fire-Escape law. He was also, he said, for a fair high license, and added:

We are in We are not saloonists or beer shops. We are in honest business and a bar is a necessary concomitant of a botel. Nothwithstanding this we are all temperance and temperate men.

True, many of us are rotund in form and have good ground foundation, but it is only the result of clear consciences.

cicar consciences.

A. B. F. Pond, of the Summit Lake House, Orange County, then rose and presented a bill which he suggested that Assemblyman Bagley might father.

It provided that the evidence of spies who induce to violation of the Excise law for the purposes of informing and prosecuting be not taken on the trial of indictment for such violation, and one section provided that such informers shall be known as and denominated spies.

nated spies.

The proposed bill was received and placed on file.

This little diversion over, President Garrison attempted to proceed with the regular business when he was interrupted by H. H. Brockway, of the Ashland House, who pro-ceeded to make a speech at him, and finally ended with pinning a unique badge, a pres-ent of the Association, upon Mr. Garrison's

The presentation was in recognition of Mr. Garrison's great efforts in organizing the hotel men, and he replied to Mr. Brockway

feelingly and fittingly.

The New York Hotelkeepers' Association will give a banquet at Delmonico's to-morrow

Henry Ahrens, a German, of 629 West Forty-second street, was hit full in the face by the rebound of a pulley block in the gas works at Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue at about 8 s'clook yeaterday afternoon. He was removed to the Roosevelt Hospital, where it was thought that his injuries would prove fatal. His face was crushed in.

Men-of-War Get Sailing Orders. The United States ship Enterprise, which is lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will sail at sunrise tomorrow to join the European Squadron at Gibral-tar. She will be absent three years. Commander B. H. McCalla is in charge. The North Atlantic Squadron has received sailing orders and in a few days the Brooklyn Navy Yard

All lovers of good stories that combine truth with thrilling interest should read Police Capt, John McCullagh's " Eddie, a Criminal at Large," to be published exclusively in The Even-ING WORLD to-morrow.

Killed in East Third Street. Hannah Hogan, a servant for eleven years in the household of Havey Woods, at 38 East Third street, fell from a three-story window this morning and was killed.

WORKINGMEN MEET AT ALBANY.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1888.

American Federation Men and Knights of Labor Appear on the Field. ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD.

ALBANY, Jan. 17. - The State Workingmen's Assembly met to-day at 12 M. in the Common Council Rooms at the City Hall. Delegates who have been advocating the supremacy of the K. of L. as compared with the trade unionists were inclined to ignore the little band of workers representing the views of stout Samuel Gompers, of New York, who tried to effect a conference of the American Federation by labor

ference of the American Federation by labor unions in the supervisor's rooms in the same buildings.

Walter N. Thayer, of Troy, who recently refused to accept President Cleveland's appointment as Post-Office Inspector, says relative to the rivals: "We are all working for a common good on behalf of the laboring men. This idea should be kept in view."

The trade unionists felt that the K. of L. was outgrowth of the trades unions. They were consequently disappointed when the Knights, as they say, captured the convention at the annual convention last year.

The union people held that the Knights packed the convention and that grievous points were never satisfactorily settled. An effort will be made to effect a compromise and have the two conventions join hands at one meeting.

effort will be made to effect a compromise and have the two conventions join hands at one meeting.

In his faddress President Dowling recommended the establishment of a State printing house, the management of prison labor on the county plan, thus preventing the products of honest labor being brought into competition with prison-made goods; the continuance of Arbitration Commissioners, &c.

He referred indirectly to the rival federation of trades unions. Dowling says he will under no circumstances be a candidate for reelection. He is the favorite for President.

Among the prominent delegates present who favor the federation movement are: Fred Huller, of New York, who may be chosen President of the federation if a compromise is not affected; Secretary George Black, of the National Union of Bakers; Henry Werich, of the National Furniture Workers; Alex. Rosenthal and John J. Schmid, of Utica, the former being also a delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly; stout Samuel Gompers, of New York, who is credited with causing all the trouble and who will start out on a three-month's lecture tour on behalf of labor; John C. Darnell, of Buffalo, Secretary of the National Union of Cigar-makers, who is ex-Secretary of the Federation.

The redhot workingmen Assemblymen present are from Brooklyn: B. L. Degnan, John Phillips, Phillip J. McCaffrey, of the Hat Finishers' Association; Millian Bon Lutz, Uentral Labor Union; James F. Anderson, Eccentric Engineers' Association; Henry Bernhauer, United Framers; John H. Swafield, Faustus Labor Club; Geo. McVey, Secretary State Assembly and Central Labor Union of New York; ex-Assemblyman Hooley, of Troy; John See, First Vice-President of State Workingmen, and Assemblyman Sullivan, of Rochester; George Blair, of New York.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Bears Force Stocks Down-More B. & C Rumors Find Believers.

The bears pounded away at the market until they forced some of the weak-kneed bulls to unload, and this selling led to a decline of 1/2 to 3/2 per cent. There were rumors that the B. & O. road in tended to place its stock in the United States Express Co. on the market, and that certain capitalism
stood ready to give the price originally paid by the
B. & O. Neither these stories nor others in regard
to a proposed sale of B. & O. holding of Western
Union found many believers.
Governments steady at 125% a 125% for 4s, and
108 a 109 for 45s. Few bonds are offered. Railroad mortgages are firm, but less active.
In London, consols have advanced to 102 9-16 for
money and 102% for the account despite the war
rumors. Americans are irregular with only fractional changes.

THE QUOTATIONS. ended to place its stock in the United States Ex-

THE QUOTATIONS.

Open. Rest. Lev. 1043 1283 1284 1285 1093 1093 1093 1093 1093 1093 1193 1193 1183 24 25 25 26 1304 1805 1205 Illinois Central Illinois Central Leaded Lines Louisville & Nashville Vestern prd. lway & Navigation

New York Markets.

Nave Your German Laundry Soap Wranper and send to your favorite charitable institution.

BUT ONE HOPE LEFT.

Driscoll's Lawyer to Go Before the Court of Appeals.

Getting Despondent as the Fatal Day Approaches.

He Has Become Milder of Speech and Much More Tractable-His Wife the Only Person Who Can Arouse Him from His Stelldity-The Gallows to be Built To-Morrow-How His Friends Stood by Him.

The gas was still burning in cell No. 3 in the new Murderers' Row at the Tombs when Driscoll awoke this morning. It was s clock, and daylight was at least half an nour overdue, but in that gloomy prison darkness lingers affectionately.

The condemned man had been restless all night, getting up every hour or two and oacing his cell nervously. At 4 o'clock he fell into a sound sleep, which promised to last well into the day, but now the noise and bustle attendant upon the change of the death-watch disturbed him and he sat bolt upright on the edge of his cot.

Deputy-Sheriffs Burke, Curran and Canaher, wearied by their long night's vigil, put on their overcoats and hats and went home to get needed rest, and Deputies Crawford, Lavery and Young took their places.

"What will you have for breakfast, Dan?" askęd Lavery, a messenger from Mr. Walsh

"What will you have for breakfast, Dan?" asked Lavery, a messenger from Mr. Walsh having just made his appearance at the furthest end of the passage.

"What do I care?" answered the Whyo chief, with a yawn. "They can send me what they like."

A tray covered with a spotless white cloth soon made its appearance. It was found to contain two substantial slices of broiled ham, a pot of hot coffee, poached eggs on toast and Baratoga potatoes.

Driscoll ignored his breakfast until the coffee and the eggs were stone cold and then fell to with a zest that would have done credit to a day laborer. Except the empty platters very little was left on the tray when it was taken back to the kitchen.

Despite his hearty appetite, however, Driscoll is said by his keepers to have become quite a changed man within the past few days. With the rapid approach of the time fixed for his execution he has become milder of speech and much more tractable.

He reads the papers carefully, and except when Mr. Howe makes a personal visit, and talks in his sanguine way about a new trial, the condemned man seems very despondent. He listens respectfully to all that Father Gelinus or the Sisters of Mercy say to him, but rarely speaks a word himself.

The only thing which really rouses him from his stolidity is the daily visit paid him by his quiet, care-worn little wife. She comes regularly at 1 o'clock and spends the greater part of the afternoon with him. They talk of family matters and she brings messages from his friends.

Yesterday Driscoll made the remark that his defense had so far cost him \$1,400, and said that it was a mystery to him how his friends had gathered together so much money. His wife mentioned by name half a dozen Sixth Ward clubs and societies which had given balls and raffles in his behalf.

The timber and iron boits for the scaffold lie stored near the Franklin street gate of the prison yard. They will be put together tomorrow by the four men who have been charged with that duty for several years.

Mr. Howe left for Albany at

MANY LIVES IN PERIL

An Attempt to Burn a Drug Store Under

When Policeman John R. Powers, of the Oak street station, tried the door of M. J. Levy's drug store at 47 Cherry street, about midnight last night, he found it unlocked Thinking that burglars were ransacking the

place, he entered. He listened but could not hear a sound Making search he saw a weak light shining behind the counter and found a lighted candle stuck in a towel which was saturated with turpentine and propped up against a wooden box also soaked with turpentine.

Powers further discovered that the floor all along behind the counter was reeking with the inflamable stuff, and there could be no doubt that some one had deliberately plaused.

the inflamable stuff, and there could be no doubt that some one had deliberately planned to set the place on fire. The candle was nearly consumed when the policeman made his discovery. Had he been ten minutes later the place would have in flames.

Powers stated in his report that he was talking to the proprietor of the drug store twenty minutes before the fire was discovered. W. S. McGill, the clerk, had a day off

ered. W. S. McGill, the clerk, had a day off yesterday.

Levy arrived at the store this morning about 9.30, his usual time, and stayed but a few moments. Dr. Kerr, of whom Levy purchased the drug ttore about a year ago for \$1,000, holds a mortgage on the stock for \$500. He says that at the time he transferred the stock to Levy it was insured for \$1,000.

Recorder Smyth in a State of Mind. ded this morning when, on reaching his chambers saw that they contained other articles than his own. Assistant District-Attorney Goff, one of the new appointees, was the intruder. On taking his seat on the bench the Recorder called Col. Fellows and Mr. Goff before him and expressed his utter and Mr. Goff before him and expressed his utter dislike at the proceedings.

It was true that he had commenced to remove his effects to the newly-fitted up chambers on the first floor of the building, still he would not tolerate any person taking possession of his room until he had wacated it permanently. District Attorney Fellows explained that there was no disrespect meant for fils Honor, who will remain in undisturbed possession of his old quarters until prepared to quit them.

Haverbill's Fourteenth Victim [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]
HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 17. -John Madden, the fourteenth victim of the Bradford disaster, who was injured at the tank-house, died this morning.

[SPECIAL TO THE WOALD.]
BOSTON, Jan. 17. —Walter F. Gregg, a prominent business man, was arrested to-day for forgery in the amount of \$12,000 on various firms. Ged Counts the Tours of women. Men counts the hours of pain, until PAIN

Walter F. Gregg Arrested for Forgery,

OLD FATHER TIME AT THE TUB. After Twenty-three Years of Washing

ARRAIGNED FOR WIFE MURDER. Sbert's Brother Gives Testimony That May

Hang Him. Henry Ebert, the Jersey City German who s accused of killing his wife and shooting himself at their home on Paterson street a few weeks ago, was arraigned for examina-

few weeks ago, was arraigned for examination in Justice Wauser's Court this morning
and committed for trial.

The testimony of half a dozen witnesses
was taken, among them Ehert's brother.

It seems that the most important evidence
in the case is that given by this man. Fred
Ebert. He seems to love his brother dearly,
and yet while under oath he spoke with faltering voice the words which may send him
to the gallows.

He stated that the morning after the murder he visited his brother at the City Hospital and questioned him about the shooting.
He answered, "We shot ourselves," and later
said "I did it."

Rdward Grochiel, another relative of the

said "I did it."

Rdward Grochiel, another relative of the prisener, also heard these words while Ebert did not know he was in the ward.

Ebert may not live to be tried. He is very weak, and his face, with one eye gouged out, is hideous.

When called on to plead this morning he simply answered, "I didn't do it.

SENSATION AT TRENTON.

Bill Which Would Stop Pool-Selling Close the Guttenburg Track. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.-A sensation aused in the House of the Assembly this norning by the introduction by Assemblyman McDermitt of a bill repealing the Pool

This would close the Guttenburg track and prevent pool-selling at Monmouth Park next It stands a good chance of passing.

NEWARK'S GIRL STRIKERS IN COUNCIL. Committee Appointed to Wait Upon Mr.

Clark this Afternoon. [SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] NEWARK, Jan. 17.—The situation in the strike at Clark's is unchanged. The latest move was the paying off of the strikers, which was done vesterday.

This was not expected before Friday, the regular pay-day.
A meeting of the strikers was held at 7.30 this morning, when a committee was ap-pointed to wait upon Mr. Clark on his return from New York this afternoon.

Paper Hangers Convene. A convention of the Paper Hangers' organizations of the United States was held in Clarendon Hall toof the United States was held in Clarendon Hall to-day for the purpose of organizing a National Trades District Assembly of the Knights of Labor. James P. Archibald was elected Master Work-man, and C. B. Leonard, of Hartford, Ct., was made Secretary. Sixteen States were represented, including all the leading cities and 8,500 members of local unions. A resolution of sympathy with the Reading strikers was passed, and financial sup-porf was guaranteed them.

Strikers Preparing a Circular. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Heading strikers are preparing a circular to the public, The document will be given out in a few days. There is no

Cigar-Makers Called Out. The International Cigar-Makers' Union called exty hands out of Kimball & Crouse's factory today and work was stopped there. No new orders to strike in other factories were received to-day by Secretary Dampf, of 144.

News About the Workers.

Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 1 installed is new offichrs last night. the new officers last night.

The Clothing Section of the Central Labor Union met lest night and transacted routine business.

The Steam-Fitters' Union met in Clarendon Hall and decided to aid the striking boller-felters as far

as lies in their power.

The difference between the Pennsylvania Company and its employees has been settled by arbitratic.

Of the 8,607 fint-glass workers in the United States, 2,344 are out on strike, 448 are idle because of their inability to get work, and 8,916 are employed. All the filmt glass factories have drawn their fires and a long lockout is the inevitable result of such action. The Brooklyn men are all out and pre-pared for the result.

The Boiler Felters' Union reports that eighteen men are at work on the co-operative plan, and that the work will ultimately be controlled in that way as against the middle men.

The Fall River manufacturers meet the spinners, and although they and although they are not prepared to concede the 18% per cent. advance in wages demanded, they promise to revise the scale of wages.

Union men in the building trades think that the bricklayers who have heretofore acted independ-ently of them in all matters concerning work and wages, will hereafter support them easity. region is now complete. Not a car of coal has been shipped over the Heading since Saturday. The men say that they will never give in until their demands are granted.

LASTEDITION

SPEAKER CARLISLE SICK.

TAKEN WITH A CONGESTIVE CHILL AT

Another Attack Early This Morning-Dr. Sowers Huatily Called to the Pamous Kentuckian's Bedside in the Riggs House at Washington-The Patient Was Sleeping Quietly at 8 O'Clock.

[SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—There was a change for the worse in Speaker Carlisle's condition this morning. He was attacked with another chill about 4 o'clock, and Dr. Sowers, who

was hastily summoned, spent some time at the Speaker's bedside. At 8 o'clock the chill had passed away and Mr. Carlisle was sleeping quietly and his

He was taken sick while eating dinner s the Riggs House last evening.

lower House this morning. At 1 o'clock this afternoon he was much improved.

(SPECIAL TO THE WORLD.)
ALBANY, Jan. 17. —Ernest H. Crosby intro-

last year.

Deacon Bichardson, decofated in war Deacon Michardson, decorated in war paint, is expected here post baste. Scarcely had the bill been read than Mr. Shea was upon his feet asking unanimous consent that it be ordered to a third reading. This request was greeted with a hoarse guffaw, amid which both Mr. Crosby and Mr. Hamilton jumped up and simultaneously offered objections. That settled it, and Shea sat down discreted.

disgusted.

Then Jeremiah Hayes pulled a little bill out of his capacious pocket and handed it to a page. It declares it unlawful for any corporation or association to build an elevated railroad on either Broadway, Broad, William, Wall or Centre streets or Lexington or Fifth

avenues.

The bill also prohibits the construction of a surface railroad on Fifth avenue.

Mr. Coggeshall placed himself on record as a friend of the fair sex by introducing the aged bill giving woman a right to vote at municipal elections.

A Revolution in the "Police Gazette" Office

Over the Smith-Kilrala Fight. There has been a miniature earthquake in the Police Gazette office. Archibald Gordon, the editor-in-chief; Arthur Lumley, managing editor; Theodore Butler, superintendent of

editor; Theodore Butler, superintendent of the art department; George McAvoy, artist, and thirteen engravers have left.

Richard K. Fox, the proprietor of the paper, says that he discharged them. They say they resigned after various diagreements, but mainly on account of a difference of opinion over the Smith-Kilrain fight.

Archibald Gordon said to an Evenine Wonld reporter: "As editor of the paper I wished to see the Smith-Kilrain fight fought to a finish and on its merits. Mr. Fox declined, after the draw, to insist on another fight and gave up the stakes. I have reason to believe that he knew the fight was a 'fake' or else he was badly 'handled.' Charley Johnston, a friend of Mr. Lumley and myself, went over to see the battle, but, as the papers have stated, was not allowed to be present."

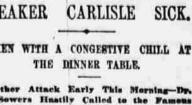
be present."
Arthur Lumley said about the same thing. The seceders expect to start a new paper.
Mr. Fox was asked if the trouble was about the Smith-Kilrain fight. He replied that the fight was not a fake and that he had discharged the editors and artists as a matter of business in reorganizing his staff.

BRIDGETON, N. J., JRD. 17.—The house of Joseph Bowen, at Mauricetown was burned last

of the Harris Woollen Company was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss on stock, \$40,000; on building, \$4,000; insurance on stock, \$40,000.

dicted by the Grand Jury of Warren County for embershing trust funds. Gainor, who left for parts unknown, is believed to be in Canada. To-Marrow.

> Prepare for a Snewsterm. WASHINGTON, Jan 17 .-



symptoms were more favorable.

Mr. Cox was made Speaker pro tem by the

TWILL TICKLE MR. CONKLING.

Crosby's Bill to Prevent Erection of Manielpal Bulldings in City Hall Park.

duced a bill in the Assembly this morning which will tickle Alderman Alfred R. Conkling immensely. It seeks to prevent the erection of the proposed new municipal buildings in City Hall Park, the Sinking Fund Commissioners having repeatedly refused to entertain Conkling's proposition.

fused to entertain Conkling's proposition.

Mr. Crosby has taken up the cudgels for him here with a view to compelling that body to recognize the public spirit of the Washington Square statesman. This announcement is hardly likely the please the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"T Rail" Shea reopened the cable railroad war by submitting a bill legalizing the acts and proceedings of the officers and directors of the New York Cable Company in obtaining conveyances, consents and right of way for their road. According to it, the company can build its road and branches according to its plans, with the consent of the local authorities of New York City.

Should this bill become a law, Mr. Shea claims the proceedings pending in the Court of Appeals affecting the company's charter would be unnecessary. There is likely to be as big a muss over this bill as was provoked last year.

night. Mr. Bowen, who was alone in the house, was found near by almost suffocated. He had been ill before, and though he was taken to the house of neighbor and everything possible was done for him he died soon afterwards. Fire in a Woollen Company's Store-House,

Gainer Thought to be in Canada. BELVIDERS, N. J., Jan. 17.-Ex-Mayor William Gainor, Hackettstown's defaulter, has been in-

Police Capt, John Me Cullagh, of the Elizabeth street station, has furnished for to-morrow's EVENING WORLD a sty of great interest entitled "Eddie, a Crimis I at Large,"



